

National Republican.

Washington City, D. C.

W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS.
R. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1866.

NEED OF BACKBONE—LET US
DARE TO DO RIGHT.

What we need most just now is moral and political courage, commonly called backbone. We need, in the true friends of the Constitution and the Union, the courage to do right. To borrow an expressive phrase from one of the late President Lincoln's speeches, "Let us dare to do right." Let us dare to do right at this crisis, when it costs something to do so. There is no considerable blow in doing right when public sentiment is in that direction—when everybody around us whispers the same sentiments and utters the same opinions. It is when, as now, the popular mind is temporarily bewildered, and the voices around us are extravagant, incoherent, and delirious, that moral and political courage, to stand by the right is meritorious.

Here is an Administration in power which has succeeded to that of President Lincoln, and is a continuation of the same. It administers the Government just as President Lincoln did, and upon the same cardinal principles; for, as we have lately taken the trouble to say more than once, he dropped his partisanship as a Republican when he came to the Presidency, and made the preservation of the Union the cardinal purpose of his Administration. The rebels laid down their arms at the time of the accession of President Johnson to executive responsibilities; but the practical work of restoration of the Union remained undone. He took up that work where and just as President Lincoln left it, and has carried it forward with a judicious hand. His Administration has been in all respects just what President Lincoln's would have been had that patriotic statesman lived. Like President Lincoln, and, if possible, with more of Roman firmness, President Johnson dares to do right. The members of his Cabinet have dared to do right also.

But it has suited the ambitious purposes of a majority in both Houses of Congress to abandon the national Union policy of the Administration, and to chalk out a new one which *THE PRESIDENT* does not approve, because the Constitution does not. Upon this, an issue has been raised, upon which the two co-ordinate departments of the Government are divided. Speaker COLFAX, in a letter to his constituents, says it can be condensed into a single question: shall we govern in the councils of the nation, loyalty or disloyalty. When statesmen like him go back upon the record of the lamented Lincoln, brand his policy for the restoration of the Union with the name of disloyalty, in order to make a point of difference with President Johnson, it ought to admonish every genuine patriot that there is mischief on foot. But some of our well-meaning friends hesitate and falter. They do not stand by the Administration and what they know to be right with sufficient firmness. Men fit for such emergencies should stand in their tracks like the stoutest oaks, until the gale passes by.

And the courage now needed should be an intelligent daring, one which is not afraid to contest the claim for loyalty with Congress or any of its members. If a body of men who refuse admission to their seats, merely because they have the numerical force to do so, the loyal representatives of eleven States in the Union have a better claim to loyalty in the estimation of the people than *THE PRESIDENT*, who insists upon a full compliance with the terms of the Constitution, it is mainly because the friends of the Administration allow the masses to be deluded with the idea that black has suddenly become white and all our former notions of loyalty become reversed. But it is not so; and were it not for the strategy of the radicals in obtaining a temporary possession of the newspapers of the country there would be very few men of ordinary intelligence so greatly deceived as to think so.

If Admiral Nelson had the right to say that England expected every Englishman to do his duty, surely the President of the United States has the right to expect that every friend of his Administration, and especially those who are enjoying its honors and emoluments, shall do his. We are not authorized by him to say anything whatever upon the subject, but we venture to say, upon our own responsibility, that there has not in different sections of the country friends of courage enough to dare to do right in every locality and in every presence, it is his duty to the country to find them. It is not President Johnson and his Cabinet alone who are affected by this question. For himself and his he is as indifferent as any unselfish statesman in the country. But when a co-ordinate branch of the Government—the Congress—presumes to arraign in one breath the loyalty of himself and his predecessor, and charge as disloyalty now precisely that which was called loyalty during the war, it is imperatively necessary that the people at large should understand that he does not reward persons holding office under him for saying so.

The remark imputed to GAY RANDALL, that all who eat *THE PRESIDENT'S* bread are expected to support the Administration, whether made by him or not, might have been made by him on the authority of one of the most devoted Executives to the Constitution and the Union ever had—President Jackson. Nothing can be more fit and proper in and of itself than that holders of office under an Administration who are opposed to its cardinal policy should promptly resign. If GAY RANDALL did not make that remark, he might have made it with the greatest political propriety, especially as the point of difference now relates solely and exclusively to the preservation of the Union of the States under the Constitution. History for the ages will sustain him in calling to his aid in this extremity men of courage as well as loyalty, who DARE TO DO RIGHT.

PERSONAL.

GEN. GRANT was somewhat indisposed yesterday, and in consequence was not on duty at his headquarters.

SINCE QUINCY, of Tennessee, and Maj. Gen. Meade are at Willards.

GENERAL BANKS' REPORT ON
NEUTRALITY.

A careful reading of this lengthy and exhaustive treatise upon the position of the country towards nations at war, not only elicits from us admiration for the historical information contained in the report, as well as its masterly presentation of the subject discussed, but we most heartily assent to the general views so ably promulgated in the report, and to its conclusions, which we take to be the placing ourselves, in our neutral attitude, on the same footing and under the like obligations with other leading Powers of the world.

Gen. BANKS has rendered the country great service in presenting this question so clearly before the people, tracing our position towards nations at war from the origin of Government to the present time. We think the country will coincide with the opinions of this report, for if our neutral position towards belligerents have hitherto been forced upon us by the older Governments, for fear that the sympathies and affinities of the American people would lead them to side with the peoples and countries struggling for their rights and freedom, we are now at least sufficiently able to maintain our right as a Republic, to be under no more restraint or limitation in regard to our neutrality than the nations having monarchical or imperial systems of government.

We understand the result of the deliberations of the majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is the introduction of a bill conforming our neutrality laws with those of the foreign enlistment act of Great Britain, which relates to the same subject.

General BANKS, in alluding to the late feeble irruption of the Fenian Brotherhood into Canada, takes occasion to pay a tribute to the Irish people, and to express a most decided sympathy for the Irish cause at home. In this, as well as his severe strictures upon the hypocritical course of England towards our nation during the war, and his just review of English tyranny in Ireland, we consider the spirit of the discussion admirable and dignified, and the words of "sobriety and truth" fairly spoken.

General BANKS does not imitate those indiscreet partisans who presume to censure *THE PRESIDENT* for the proper enforcement of the existing laws; but while admitting the necessity of the execution of such laws while they remain as statutes, he pursues the remedy of the statesman by making it imperative hereafter to execute only such laws in these matters as are approved by his will and are sanctioned in the hearts of the people.

Pen, Pencil, and Seissors.

QUEEN VICTORIA has the whooping cough.

MONSIEUR BLOT has increased the cooking range—or, at least, the range of cookery in Boston.

SALMON are becoming plenty in the Kennebec.

THE tone of the military correspondence of the English journals show that a continuance of the war is looked for.

GROVER is playing the "Ice Witch" at his Olympic Theatre, in New York, to crowded houses; and the best entertainment in New York this season is the Sherry Cobbler, on account of the ice which is in it.

AN artist-observer of the flight of the double-headed eagle assures us that the House of Hapsburg will speedily adopt the designation of the House of Miaphburg. Even the nephew of his uncle can't prevent it.—*Proc. Journal.*

THE cant expression of those who oppose the President's restoration policy—"Do you want the rebels to rule the country?"—is as senseless as was the stereotyped question of the pro-slaveryists a few years ago, whenever emancipation was advocated, viz: "How do you like a nigger marry your daughter?"

THE Nashville Union and American speaks a letter from a late rebel brigadier general as follows: "I have followed the plough diligently this summer. On Friday and Saturday last I tried it barefooted. I stood in the two days, but the ground was so hot outside the new made furrow that I had to follow the plough-tail to a dot."

SAMUEL S. COX, it is understood, will receive the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Sixth district of this State, now represented by Henry J. Raymond. John Mortimer will be nominated in the Fifth, J. W. Chandler in the Seventh, and James Brooks in the Eighth districts.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE total amount of money received for the sufferers by the fire in Portland, Maine, by the Mayor of that city is \$279,578. Fresh contributions in money and supplies are constantly arriving. The number of rationed required daily has fallen to but little more than half what it was six days ago. The work of providing for the destitute generally is done in a systematic and satisfactory manner.

On Wednesday night last the new railroad bridge across the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace was blown down by a violent storm. Sixteen spans of the superstructure were precipitated into the river, leaving only the shore spans and the pier standing. John Mortimer will be nominated in the Fifth, J. W. Chandler in the Seventh, and James Brooks in the Eighth districts.—*New York Evening Post.*

INTERVIEWER from Mexico received that Maximilian has signed a treaty with the French Ministry, with the following provisions: "Seven thousand French troops will remain in Mexico for five years. France will furnish boats \$500,000 every month for five years, to meet the civil expenses. Maximilian is to give as security the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Maximilian's revenues are to be collected by French officers."

"The Worcester (Massachusetts) Spy says: 'In Leicester, on Tuesday, a daughter of Henry O. Spear, ten years old, fell from a load of hay upon a pickfork, the line entering her mouth just back of the eye tooth and passing up through her eye into the brain. The time was broken off, and the little girl pulled it out and walked several rods to the house, where she fainted and remained unconscious for twelve hours. Since then she gradually regained her senses, and hopes are entertained of her recovery.'

The abstract of crop returns for July, just issued from the Department of Agriculture, shows a prospect for a year of average fruitfulness. The present indications, as marked by thousands of correspondents of the Department, point to an average of about eight and a half-tenths of an average crop in quantity of wheat, and of a quality that will make it equal in value to last year's crop. The testimony from all quarters renders it certain that the quality will be excellent. The showing is more favorable than in the June report. Winter barley is in very near the same condition as the wheat. The oat crop has been unusually good, almost beyond precedent. The condition of pastures is generally above the average. With the exception of Maine and New Hampshire, every State reports a greater breadth of corn than usual. A somewhat diminished average of sorghum is indicated. There is nearly an average breadth of flax. In every State more potatoes than usual were planted, which promises better than usual. The prospect for apples is not so good as usual, and no fruit upon the list makes so poor a showing as peaches.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

Communication of Indian Treaties.
Address from the Treaty Commission to the Upper Missouri Sioux and other tribes, to date of June 25, have been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Commissioners report that they have met with entire success in securing the consent of Indians to the proposed treaty, to the treaties then made. Both at Fort Sully and Fort Rice large numbers of the people of the tribes were present, and appeared to be fully satisfied with the action of their chiefs, and with the explanations given them for the delay in their promised payments. They now exhibit confidence, instead of distrusting the commission as they did last fall.

Many of the Lower Yankton and Two Kettle Sioux are planting at Crow Creek great credit. The Commissioners give the Indians great credit for their absolute fulfillment of their promise to keep the peace last winter, amid starvation and other sufferings, and recommend that a reserve of corn may be kept on hand hereafter at the upper agencies to meet emergencies.

The Commission was about to proceed to Fort Berthold to meet the Mandan, Arikara, and other tribes, who were assembling at that point.

A delegation of about one hundred from the Sisseton and Wahpatan bands, formerly of Minnesota, but lately gathered about Fort Wadsworth, D. T., were present at Fort Rice, but the negotiations with them failed, owing to the fact that the majority of the Indian delegation claimed rights to land and money which the Commissioners could not recognize, and the Indians returned to their people. A large number of these Sisseton and Wahpatan Sioux have been employed for a long time as scouts by the United States military officers in command in the Northwest.

From Capt. E. B. Taylor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Omaha, Nebraska, particulars have been received of the completion of treaties with the Brule, Ogallala, Sioux, and Northern Cheyenne tribes, numbering about 12,000, at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, on the 28th ult.

The provisions of the treaty these tribes agree to surrender all claims to the Powder river route to Montana, and to allow the Government to construct, without interruption, any roads through their country which may be deemed necessary. The treaty was signed by fourteen out of sixteen principal chiefs of the Sioux nation and by a majority of the chiefs of the Cheyenne tribe. It is the preliminary councils held, the most cordial feeling prevailed, and the commission are of the opinion that the treaty made will be faithfully observed. Capt. Taylor emphatically denies the recently published statement that the treaty was not participated in by the responsible representatives of the Indian tribes mentioned.

Freedom's Bureau.

In compliance with orders from Gen. Howard the following named officers convened at his headquarters yesterday, for the purpose of revising the regulations of the Bureau to meet the requirements of the recent act of Congress, extending the duration of the Bureau two years: Brevet Maj. Gen. J. M. Wilson, Assistant Commissioner, and all the State of Georgia; Brig. Gen. E. M. Gregory, formerly Assistant Commissioner for the State of Texas; Brevet Maj. Gen. J. W. Sprague, Assistant Commissioner for Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory; Chaplain M. French and Capt. J. W. DeForest, Veterans Reserve Corps, secretary. All the members of the Board have arrived except Gen. Sprague.

A Humane Proposition.

The English government, through the Department of State, proposes to establish an international system by which all sea-own sick or in distress in the ports of either country, may be transported free of all charges to their respective homes by the government in which ports they are in distress. The humane proposition will be laid before Congress at an early day, and will doubtless receive its favorable consideration.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts yesterday were \$853,662.48.

The New Cure for Cholera.

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives Dr. KESNIG's new preparation for the cholera, which consists of equal parts of alcohol of camphor and spirits, and to the power thus obtained he attributes his success in the treatment of the disease. The quantity of water which the camphor will take up is small. To obtain the "Saturated Spirits of Camphor of Rubini" it is necessary to distill spirits of wine, and get rid of so much of its water as will bring it to 60 degrees over proof, in which condition it will dissolve and hold in solution its own weight of camphor. With this "saturated spirits" of camphor, the water is treated, in the dose of five hundred and ninety-two cases of Asiatic cholera without the loss of a single patient. Of these five hundred and ninety-two cases two hundred were cured in the Royal almshouse, eleven in the Royal poor-house, and the one hundred and sixty-six in the Third Swiss Regiment of Wolff. That the three hundred and seventy-seven cases treated by Dr. KESNIG in these public institutions were all genuine cases of Asiatic cholera, and some "terribly severe," and that all recovered. The method of cure is as follows:

"When a man is seized with the cholera he should at once," says Rubini, "lie down, be well wrapped up in blankets, and take every five minutes, four drops of the saturated tincture of camphor. In every day five drops of the saturated spirits of camphor upon a small lump of sugar, (water must never be used as a medium, or the camphor will become solid, and its curative properties cease,) and repeat the dose three or four times a day. Spices, aromatic herbs, coffee, tea, and spirituous liquors should be avoided."

A MAN NAMED Winston recently went to Beaton Station, Va., on the Ohio and Alexandria railroad, representing himself as a teacher employed by the Bureau to instruct the negroes. One of the negroes, pleased with the proposition, invited Winston to his house, where he remained until the following Sunday, when he attended a funeral meeting, and took up a collection "only to buy the log for the schoolhouse." He collected a considerable sum from the hard-earned savings of the negroes, and then borrowed a horse from another negro to go to a neighboring saw-mill to buy the log. Winston and the horse have not been heard of since.

In a book of reminiscences published by Carlton, an incident related of a Mr. James Byrne, who owned some land which Washington desired to buy. Mr. Byrne flatly refused. "Unwilling to opposition," Washington turned upon him and said, as he only could say it, "Mr. James Byrne! what would your land have been worth if it had not placed this city on the Potomac?" Byrne was not crushed; but, undiminished, coolly turned to him and said: "George Washington, what would your land have been worth if you had not married the widow Cass?"

The income of Augustus Hemmaway, of Boston, for 1865, was \$220,000. He does not enjoy it, however, being a lunatic. He made his first venture by chance. He was supercargo of a vessel bound from Boston to Buenos Ayres, many years ago. Nearing the latter port, they learned that it was blockaded. Changing their course, they went into Valparaiso, sold the cargo of sugar for \$60 per cask profit, and took in a full load of copper ore, which cost not a single cent, and sold it for an immense sum in Boston.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

XXIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.
Thursday, July 26, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts, was taken, and passed.

Mr. Sherman moved to suspend the 16th and 17th joint rules for the residue of the session; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the bill extending the grant lands to the State of Mississippi to aid in building railroads, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the committee of conference on the report of the committee on the bill, reported; which was taken up and passed.

Mr. Sumner moved that the credentials be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with the oath prescribed by Congress. Mr. Patterson can take the oath prescribed by Congress.

Mr. Cowan proposed Mr. Patterson kneel whether he could take the oath, and it was hardly worth while to refer the question to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into his ability to do it. Mr. Sumner said he would refer to a precedent for his motion. On the 4th of January, 1863, the credentials of Benjamin Stark, Senator from Oregon, were presented. He had been secured, and other Senators had been secured, that Mr. Patterson had acted as a judge under the rebel confederacy, and had taken the oath to support that government. In taking that oath he had disqualified himself from taking the oath prescribed by act of Congress until it was removed.

Mr. Johnson moved that the question settled as to the right of Tennessee to be represented on this floor by the passage of the joint resolution. Mr. Johnson said he considered it in Committee on the Judiciary on his own responsibility, and subject to the consequences if he took a false oath.

Mr. Sumner said the facts in this case were as open as day. He considered it in Committee on the Judiciary on his own responsibility, and subject to the consequences if he took a false oath.

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Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, from the same committee,

reported joint resolution to pay to Mrs. Mary Phelps, of Missouri, \$20,000 to reimburse her for expenditures made by her in raising and equipping troops for the United States, and the joint resolution was taken up and passed.

Also, joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to contract with H. K. Brown, of Newburgh, N. Y., at a price not exceeding \$100,000, for an aqueduct statue, in bronze, of Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, to be made of the guns captured in Mexico, and to be placed over his grave at West Point, New York, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved his reference, with instructions to report back as an amendment, the House resolution of 23d July, in relation to Fenian prisoners. Laid on the table and ordered to be reported.

The Senate amendment to the civil appropriation bill was taken from the Speaker's table. Mr. Fessenden moved their reference to the Committee on Appropriations.

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